and is unfit to play the part of teacher: The reduction of 1846 is, as he assures his readers, to lead to a further one, and yet, as he should know full well, it was the total prostration that followed the former reduction that led to the passage of the highly protective tariff of 1842. The only permanent step toward free trade that has ever been made, was the abolition of the duties on coffee and tea under the protective tariff of 1828, and it is well known that Mr. Walker himself recommended many duties to be raised instead of lowered, and that his friends are at this moment fully aware that such a change must certainly take place.-If the writer did know these things, he desired to deceive his readers, and if not, he must be classed among the race of the de-

Numerous figures are given for the purpose of showing how greatly the results of the tariff of 1846 exceed those of 1842, but they are invariably so given as to preclude their examination even by one familiar with the subject, to say nothing of the main body of The Ledger's readers, compelled, as they are, to take all these figures on trust. Without pretending to have examined them, we merely remark that their author should have known that the trade of the year 1846, in which both domestic and foreign causes tended to swell the amount of trade, did not belong to the tariff of 1846, and that to include it under that tariff was to deceive his readers. If he did not know this, he is to be placed among the little race - that of the deceived.

He predicts certain results if the imports and exports keep up to their present amount, and yet, while doing so, can scarcely fail to know that the nominal price of cotton for the past season, as shown in the Custom-House freturns, exceeded the real one by five and twenty millions of dollars, and is greater than will be that of a similar crop in the present season by at least forty millions of dollars; and that, therefore, the exports cannot be kept up. Nor can he well fail to know that a very large amount of the imports of last year is yet unpaid for except in the form of certificates of debt bearing interest, and that his free trade friends now look to a reduction of imports and consequent reduction of revenue, as the very means of avoiding a convulsion or he does not know these things. If he does know them, he desires to deceive his readers. If not, he is himself deceived.

He assures his farming readers that, "The excess of our exports of Breadstuffs and Pro-visions from 1846 to 1850, under the tariff of 1846, over the four years preceding, under the tariff of 1812, was \$09.586.624; and for three years, under both tariffs, striking out the year of famine, and a corres-ponding year urder the old tariff, the difference in favor of the new system was 50 millions of dollars."

The writer of this knew that of the great year 1846-7, which he thus struck out, the first half belonged to the tariff of 1842, and not to that of 1846, and that no part of the export of that year depended in the slightest degree upon the adoption of " the new system." He knew too that the famine year had exhausted the stock of food in Europe, and that the exports of the year 1847-8 were as much a consequence of the famine as had been those of the previous year, and yet he desires his readers to look upon these things as a consequence of the adoption of "the new system." If he did not know these things, he was himself deceived, and should study the facts anew.

He assures his readers that, striking out the year of famine and "the corresponding year"of the tariff of 1842, the increase in three years had been fifty-nine millions of dollars. Now, he should have known that such an operation would have given the following

1843-44. \$17,900,000 | 1847-48. \$37,400,000 | 1844-45. 16,700,000 | 1848-49. 38,800,000 | 1845-46. 27,700,000 | 1849-50. 94,300,000 16,700,000 | 1848 49 38,500,000 | 27,700,000 | 1849-50 26,300,000 | \$102,500,000 |

\$102,500,000 And that the difference was not fifty-nine but forty millions of dollars. He should have known, too, that from the date at which the effect of the famine had passed away, the export of food had fallen, as is above shown, below the point at which it stood in 1845-46, prior to the repeal of the Corn Laws; and further, he should have known that had he included the last fiscal year, which he has carefully excluded, the export would have fallen to the average of the three years of the tariff of 1842 above given, and far below the amount of 1845-46. If he did know these things, he must have prepared his statements with a view to deceive his readers. If he did not, he is one of the deceived.

He gives the expert of food to the world at large, without distinguishing the quantity sent to England and Ireland, Now, he should have known that the object of the tariff of 1846 was that of premoting exchanges of food for manufactured goods, and that its tendency was to diminish the demand for raw produce to be used in domestic manufactures, and, therefore, to diminish, and not to increase trade with other nations than England; and, consequently, that the true mode of examining the working of the new system was to take the export of food to England alone, which he has carefully avoided doing. He knew that by adopting that course, it would be shown that the export of food to England had declined from year to year, until it had reached in the last year the pitiful amount of eight millions of dollars; and he further knew that by extending his examination into the current year, there would be found a further decline, as is here shown :

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS of Flour and Grain from the

	bbls.	C. Meal bbls.	bush. 856,465	bush. 243,433
New-Orleans Philadelphia Baltimore	41.518	1,680	112,687 71,233	3,900 3,900
BostonOther ports	12,036 5,100	****	15,223 22,000	18,077
Total About same time last year	630,169	2,737	1,077_557 779,386	274,695

He knew, as we say, these t did not know them. If he did, his object was that of deceiving his readers. If he did not, he was himself one of the deceived, and when the blind undertake to lead the blind, both usually fall into the ditch.

Our author gives this excess of forty millions, due to the famine and its consequences, as evidence of the correctness of the principles attempted to be established by Mr. Walker, when he should have known that in accordance with the doctrines of the ex Secretary's Report, there was bound to be an increase in each and every year, and that increase in a ratio very far greater than that of the population; and that if no such increase was exhibited the system was a FAILURE -and he was bound to know that instead of increasing, the export was steadily diminishing. If he did know these things, the object in view in the preparation of his article was that of deceiving his readers. If he did not, then is it time that he should exert himself to pass out of the ranks of the deceived.

He suppresses the fact that under the tariff of 1842 the addition to the product of labor in the building of mills and furnaces, and in the production of cloth, linen, lead, &c., was so great that it amounted in the year 1846 to at least one hundred millions more than it had done in 1842, the major part of which went directly to the purchase of food, and all of it ultimately to the owners and occupants of land-the fact that the increased demand thue made in a single year for these fruits of the earth was more than twice as great as that made in the three years of the tariff of 1846, to which he has referred - and the further great fact. that if we should compare 1846 with 1850-51, which he has so carefully omitted, the account would stand thus :

Tariff of 1842 Increase in 1846 over 1842 in domestic de-mand, consequent upon the growth of the manufacture of cloth and iron....\$100,000,000 Tariff of 1846.

Decrease in 1850-51, as compared with 1846, in domestic demand, consequent

If he did know these things, he desired to deceive his readers. If he did not, he should study the facts of the case, and cease to permit himself to be deceived by others.

He advocates the tariff of 1846 as tending to enable the laborer to obtain more cloth and more iron for his labor, and yet he should know that under the tariff of ment of a system of Congressional printing that 1842 the consumption of both increased far | will do away with systematic party plundering more rapidly than the population, while under the existing system, although the population increases rapidly, there is a steady diminution in the quantity consumed of woolen and cotton cloth and of iron, proving a steady diminution in the facility of obtaining these necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life. If he does know these things, he does not desire that his readers should know them, and therefore would deceive them. If he does not know them, it is time that he should study them, and qualify himself for the post of teacher-not to be filled by one of the deceived.

The whole system of these advocates of British power is one of deception, precisely as was the case under the Compromise. They then scouted the idea of danger, and derided the "croakers" 'precisely as they do now. We have no desire to excite in the minds of our readers any unnecessary apprehension, but when we see that our narkets are being flooded with foreign merchandise of every description, even to the extent of eighteen millions of dollars in a month-that a slight excess in the export of cotton, produced by the closing of our own mills and the diminution of our home consumption, has driven down the price from fifty to thirty dollars a bale, with a loss to the planters of fifty millions of dollars-that the foreign market for food has so failed that Great Britain now experts wheat to Southern Germany-that the gold goes out as fast as it comes in, and takes with it, weekly, vast quantities of certificates of debt-that the interest payable abroad is increasing at the rate of millions per annum-we should hold ourselves wanting in our duty to our readers and to the country at large, did we not utter a cry of warning, even although we should be charged with "croaking" by the British Free Trade Press, which everywhere advocates the adoption by this country of the policy which has already rained Ireland and Turkey, Portugal and India, and under which Canada and Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Australia are paralyzed.

Desiring to do no injustice to our cotomperary, we say to him that we will republish any reply he may think fit to make to what we have here said, provided only that he will enable his readers to peruse this article, and to judge for themselves between WASHINGTON.

Congressional Printing-Cabell's Speech-Mr. Clay Recovering. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.

Governor Dory introduced a proposition into the House day before yesterday for Con. gress to do its own printing. His bill was ordered to be printed. When this is done we shall see precisely what is proposed. It seems, at first view, a very extraordinary

fact that this Government has been in operation for near three quarters of a century, and that, up to this moment, no satisfactory scheme of doing the public printing has ever been devised. The fact appears to argue an astonishing lack of business capacity on the part of Congress, or else it argues that the job of public printing has always been set apart as the peculiar perquisite of the newspaper here that acted for the time being as the organ of the dominant party. One or the other of two things is indubitably true-either Congress is miserably stupid at a bargain, and totally destitute of skill to put in motion the most necessary subordinate agencies for the transaction of its own regular business, or else that it wantenly squanders the public money for the benefit of the party newspapers.

Before any reform is undertaken in earnest, it would seem to be a good plan to have this preliminary question considered and answered Does Congress want to have its printing done in the best and cheapest manner, or does it mean to use the business of the public printing as a cover to build up, sustain and reward party presses, and enrich their proprietors? If the latter is the intention and foregone determination, it seems hardly worth while to spend any breath or any time in talking or acting on the subject. If the dominant party in Congress deliberately intend e plunder the Treasury for the benefit of their 'ergan," whather it be called by one name or another, it is a total waste of time to attempt to establish a regular and sound system of printing. Now we know that the old printers to Congress in times past have made fortunes out of the printing, or where they have not made them it has been their own fault. It is said that GALES & SEATON ought to-day to be worth half a million, and would, if they had been money making men It is known that BLAIR & RIVES, after twelve years of service, retired with a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars each. It is known that Father RITCHIE has not yet got his fortune, but it is understood that it will be forthcoming directly in the shape of extra allowances on the score of his having had a hard job. And it has been openly avowed at this session that DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG, the proprietors of the Union must be served as well as their predecessors. Members have advocated the giving to them the vast and lucrative work of the Census printing, on the ground that this is the Democratic "organ" in Washington, and that it must be sustained by fat

But if, notwithstanding, there is an earnest purpose on the part of Congress to establish a ust and efficient system of public printing, for the sake of promptness, economy, regularity and dispatch, and for the credit of Congress and the country, it is a good opportunity to show it, by sustaining heartily this movement of Gov. Do-Ty's. The Lord knows, that if varieties of printer's cheating will be of any service to a Committee of Congress having this subject in charge, to enable them to found a printing establishment, or secure the proper execution of their work, such a Committee will be astonishingly enlightened by the past history of Congressional printing. There has been cheating in paper, cheating in type, cheating in the mode of setting them up, cheating by delays, cheating in binding, stitching, folding, cheating in every conceivable way, and in a variety of ways, that none but a printer's imagination could conceive of So that it has come to be a belief with the old stagers in Congress, that there is no such thing as making a bargain with a printer for work in his line, without getting cheated.

It is most devoutly to be hoped that Gov. Dory's movement may lead to the establishof the Treasury, and secure the execution of the work of Congress in a manner creditable to itself and the Government

We had in the House, yesterday, speeches for Bunkum on the Presidential question. The speech of Mr. CABELL, of Florida, was a fresh illustration of the text I expounded yesterday, that the Fugitive Slave law stood in the way o the election of a Whig President. Mr. CABELL is for Gen. Scott on a platform, or Mr. FILL MORE and the Compromise. He avowed quite distinctly the ground I have already set forth as that upon which the Southern Whigs generally stand in relation to the Presidency. They want the candidate of the Whigs to indorse the Fugitive Slave Law. Stripped of all disguises, this is the long and short of their demands. But we do them the credit to acknowledge, that we believe they ask the indorsement rather as a means to enable them to maintain their political organiza, tion and ascendancy than for any additional strength and rigor it would give to the operation of the law. An interesting chapter could be written on this view of the subject.

The newspapers are hurrying Mr. Clay's te covery too fast. It is every where stated that he has been out to ride with his physician. But the soler fact is that he has never left his room since he was first confined. He is, however, gradually improving. Three weeks ago he was considered a dead man inevitably. But he is now, as he always was, a hard man to kill. Then he could not carry a spoon to his mouth without aid, and his cough was severe and constant. Now, his cough has very much abated, and he not only sits up and eats his meals at the table without effort, but he frequently writes letters with his own hand. When the weather is warmer, and he a little stronger, he will make the statement of the newspapers good.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BELOE'S HERODOTUS."-A valuable edition of this fascinating old historian has just been issued by Bangs, Brother & Co. Herodotus is one of the few classical writers who are as much admired in a translation as in the original. He will always be popular with the lovers of natural grace and flowing sweetness of style. His very garrulity becomes pleasant on acquaintance. He has been accused of drawing a long bow now and then, but on the points which have been most doubted, his accuracy receives a powerful support from the recent discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon. The present edition centains the excellent biography of Herodotus by Professor Schmitz, and is in all respects well adapted for public or private libraries. (8vo. pp.

"GILLIES' GREECE."-A new edition, complete in one volume, of this popular historical work is published by Bangs, Brother & Co. containing the last corrections and improvements of the author, and copious indexes and notes. For the use of the general reader, who wishes to master the details of Grecian history, in the most agreeable manner, this work is not surpassed by the more profound and erudite productions on the subject which

have made their appearance within the last few years. This edition will be found convenient in its form and typography. It is a seasonable publicathier, and will command universal favor from the American public. (8vo. pp. 492)

MOSSUTH IN OHIO.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH AT CLEVELAND.

The following is the Speech made at Cleveland, Ohio, by Gov. Kossuth, in response to the Welcome Address of the Mayor of that

SIR: In listening to your Address, I listen to the sentiments of the people of Cleveland, and of which you are the eloquent interpreter. I am sure of your agreement, that I will most becomingly answer you, in respectfully addressing your constituents, the people, who so conspicuously honored the poor, homeless exile on his arrival, and now again by their assembling on the present occasion. Allow me, before all, humbly to thank you for hav-

ing generously excused me on the eve of my arrival, from any exertion of a public address. I was in such a condition then, that only five words uttered loudly, so as to be heard, would certainly have deprived me of the benefit of meeting you, and of the honor of addressing you to-day. You must consider me, gentlemen, like the poor wandering bird, which crosses the foaming ocean, with a breast panting from fatigue, and with tired wings; its strength is exhausted, and up yawns the wet grave. Five miautes more of toil, and it falls down exhausted, not to rise again. But look-there comes a ship sweep ing over the waves; the poor, tired bird sits down upon its mast, there it takes creath, and resting for a short while, resumes the laborious toil for the whole way it has yet to make—sufficiently restored to go on till a happy chance throws the saving bark anew in its way. Your induigence on the evening of my arrival, was such a bark to me. I took a moment's rest upon the mast of your delicacy, and here I am again, beating my wings, may the Lord protect the poor wandering bird, may he never encounter a contrary gale, beating him back from whence he came. A contrary gale—let me speak to you of this; even our Savior spoke often the truth in paineles. Gentlemen, it is a remarkable fact that a poor unpretending exile, a homeiess chief of a nation, a few years ago scarcely known by name on Lake Erie's shore, yee, 'tis a remarkable fact, that such a poor exile became an opportunity for such a pow ing over the waves ; the poor, tired bird sits down Erie's shore, yes, 'tis a remarkable fact, that such a poor exile became an opportunity for such a powerful manifestation of the public opinion or this United Republic's sovereign people, in respect to principles of decisive influence in mankina's destry. I have seen several States of your Republic. I stopped at cities and towns different in party politics, different in recollections of important hatred or inherited love, and different in opinion according to the difference of particular interests; and though here and there a burst of unfavorable wind crossed my way, upon the and different in opinion according to the difference of particular interests; and though here and there a burst of unfavorable wind crossed my way, upon the whole I had pretty fair weather; and no where I encountered an opposite gale. And on I went and here I stand, in the vast region of the wonderful West, the cradle of yet unborn nations, majestic, infinitely majestic in nature's grandeur, and boundless in its future, like eternity. And here again I meet the same zupport, the same generosity. What did I say—the same! No, not the same, but rather a far superior generosity, because far more practical, as from the first step which I made on the soil of your mighty and distinguished State, I passed not the smallest village without having been consoled by the most generous manifestations of the people; approbation of my principles and of the people; approbation of my principles and of the people; sympathy with my cause, and associations of friends of Hungary, the only possible means to enlist the people's operative and in behalf of that cause which is honored by the people's sympathy, the association of friends of Hungary grew up in my very way, laxuriant like the flowers of the held after a warm sho wer of the spring. Now, gentlemen, it is indeed certain that I have not created the sympathy—I have not friends of Hungary grew up in my very way, laxuriant like the flowers of the field after a warm shower of the spring. Now, gentlemen, it is indeed certain that I have not created the sympathy—I have but elicited it. I found it ready in the people's breast, and even my stammering words, uneloquent as they are, and vefled yet by the strange accent of my bad English, were sufficient to elicit that sympathy, because my principles are not only in harmony with all the feelings congenial to freemen—they are not only in harmony with your own material and political interest, the acknowledgment of my principles is a strict necessity of your country's position which the instincts of the people is always in advance to comprehend. However, though the approbation of my principles lies within the necessary corollary of your country's position: still one thing was necessary to elicit it, a little, not skill, not wisdom, but a little of plain, homely, common sense on my humble part.

little of plain, homely, common sense on my humble part.

The sympathy of the people of the United States preexisted like the sparks of fire within the flint-stone. God, the Almighty, had placed them there, by granting to your country that glorious position in which you are. I was, in the hand of Providence, the steel, the touch of which elicited the sparks—But though the sparks preexist in the flint, if you would beat it with a wooden stick, or tap it with a piece of bayou, would the sparks come out! Never! The fint must be touched by an appropriate medium in an appropriate way. Well, what was the appropriate way to elicit the sparks of your sympathy to such an extent that its flames grow high and bright, and like the torch of Heaven, illuminate the gloomy night of oppressed nations! The appropriate way was to take my ground upon the very cause which I represent, and not to mix it with wastever party question, which is your own domestic business, and

question, which is your own domestic business, and not that of strangers like me.

I told the people of the Urited States, the sovereignty of the great Republic of the West, what I claim for my bleeding country, and all nations who sufferopression by the armed interference of foreign despotic powers. I claim the sovereign right to dispose of their own domestic concerns. I cithis as a fundamental principle, upon which yown freedom and independence are founded claim this as a life-artery of your own institution claim this as a life-artery of your own institutions of self-government—this fairest principle of free nations. I claim your powerful protection for it, because you have the power to protect, and it is your interest to protect—because it is also your own law, you being one of the nations on earth, and certainly a mighty and powerful one; and because I claim this right for me, I, of course, will respect the same right now, and will in no case mix with any whatever. right for me, I., of course, will respect the same right in you, and will in no case mix with any whatever of your own domestic questions. And I humbly entreat the people of the United States to weigh my cause by the scale of justice—to try it with the touchstone of your own national interest. But I humbly entreat you not to judge of whatever other cause, of whatever particular party question of yours. Don't mix it—don't enhance my difficulties by mixing it. My cause is in itself sacred and important enough to weigh with decisive weight in the scale of the future world. It is then, in itself worthy of all your sympathy; so do not ruin it by mixing it with anything pathy; so do not ruin it by mixing it with anything else whatever, and thus cast snares into my thorn way. And the people, always just—always noble-minded—always wise by instinct, saw at once that I took a righteous course, and by their generosity cleared my thorny way from every snare of party

spirit.

Gentlemen, that same generosity I experience among you here in a high, in a noble degree, thanked for it out of the very heart of my heart Indeed, gentlemen, if somebody comes and asks

Indeed, gentlemen, if somebody comes and asks me why do you not pronounce your opinion upon this and that party question—why do you not raise this or that standard—why do you not volunteer also upon this and that field—I answer him, I do not, because it is not my business—I do not, because he who is grasping too much will hold nothing—I do not, because my hands are already so full, that would have a same who had a support the same who had a support the same who had a support to the same support to the I try to grasp whatever standard more, all would fall from my hands into the dust-I do not, because

I try to grasp whatever standard more, all would fail from my hands into the dust—I do not, because I respect your institution, of self-government, that source of your freedom, power and happiness—I do not, because, by contributing to sow upon whatever interior party topic, irritation and discord among you, I would become guilty of the most shameful ingratitude. I would also do the business of Messrs. Bodisco and Hulsemann, who, as you know, are diplomatic agents of Russia and its despicable satellite, Austria, at Washington—and to be sure, I am no fool, to be the tool of Russia.

Yes, gentlemen, Russia is about to accomplish its despotic preponderence over the world. The principles of despotism and despotic dominion can be beaten only by the principles of national independence and freedom of self-government. Russia represents despotism. Your Republic of America represents national independence and self-government. You, only you, can beat down the executive power of the law of nations, according to the necessity of your position. To come to that aim, concord and harmony are required. Russia fears that concord and harmony were disturbed this harmony, though animated by the purset purpores, is unconsciously performing the business of Russia. As to me, I will not do it. It shall not get me into its ense. I know Russia well, and may every man know it, that Russia often steals a light from the shrine of the Lord to light a torch for the devil with it. Gentlemen, you are acquainted with my humble prayers. You, as I heart from your elequent orator, elevated them to the level of principles. I stand upon a wonderful spot, around with my familie prayers. You, as I heard from your eloquent orstor, elevated them to the level of principles. I stand upon a wonderful spot, around where, half a century ago, on the banks of the Cuyohoga, the Indian Chief. Black-Hawk, ted his warriors to battle, and wielded the scalping knife where now a powerful young nation stands—linked to old Europe by that wonderful road which, in your mighty lakes, the great—architect of the world constructed to be a tie for the community of interests between the new and old world—and this nation, conscious of this, his prevision, raises its thundering cheers in approbation of my principles.

"Des Volk's Stimme ist Gottes Stimme," as the Germans say—"The volce of the people is sovereign. But the will of the people is not registered by more cheers in the councils of your nation, but is registered by votes. Form associations of the friends of Hungery for oppressed Europe's sake, and your votes will be registered and sovereign will be done. Love independence as Washington loved

Be energetic as Jackson was, and remember it. Be energetic as Jackson was, and remember Frankin, who trought help to nour fortunes when your country was in need, and Wassington himself almost despated of victory, through he found no Russia to fight him, but found France to help him. Let the world not say that Republics have no memory for received aid, by being faithful to your post, you can have the glary of becoming the first nation on earth. You will conquer the world to your principles. Sir, I thank you and the citizens of Cleveland for this generous reception. I pray God to bless your country with the fairest gifts of hippiness, and I recommend to his mercy and to your support, my bleeding country's cause.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribbane:
On the 6th January last, the workmen at the Alkali Works. Pittsburgh, met together and subscribed one week's wages to the cause of Hungary, and directed Mr. Bennett, one of the proprietors o the works, to forward the amount to Kossuth, which was done; and Kossuth, in reply from Harrisburgh, promised to visit the men (three miles out of th city of Pittsburgh) and return them thanks. This he did on the 27th ult., when he was addressed by Christian Kaiser, one of the workmen in the following (as Kossuth styled them) "noble words:"

"I, a working man, the representative of my fel-low-laborers, in their names, greet you. A fugitire low-laborers, in their names, greet you. A fugitive from the oppression of oligarehy in Germany, since my residence in this country I know what Freedom is. Bound down as are my countrymen at present to consider themselves as little better than the brutes that perish, during thirty years my existence served only the purpose of strengthening the power of Despots. At last breaking these bonds, and with sad

Despots. At last breaking these bonds, and with sad heart, lacerating the tender associations of my youth, I emigrated to tais country. I found here Freedom. This freedom which you, O Rossuth I so well understand (knowing as you do the constitutions of all existing nations) it is my carnest desire should become universal, so that throughout the world every man might sit beneath his own figures that have to make him afraid. O. Fatherland, when shall thy sons arise, and shake off the chains of tyranny!

"It is true that should the despotisms of Europe be overthrown, the People would be inclined to remain at home, emigration would almost cease, as winess the small amount of emigration during the last half century from France and England in comparison with the large emigration from Germany and Ireland, and the rates of Labor, and the chances of a small independency to the working-man in this country, would be muchinereased, yet-baileye not, O Rossuth! that, though krowing this, we are actuated by sordid motives; but rather as the father— O Kossuth! that, though knowing this, we are actuated by sorcid motives; but rather as the father—even as you—gives up his own immediate concerns to attend to the wants of his sick child, so we, in furthering your objects, shall consider ourselves amply repair, should we learn at the close of our lives that we have forwarded, in the slightest degree, the progress of freedom.

"May the cause of "Christendom's ancient bulwark" prosper! may the God of Hosts protect it, and show forth its acts an example to down-trodden Europe; and assure yourself, O Kossuth, that in ease of need, we, in this factory, will yearly respond to your calls."

B.

Kossuth and Brownson at St. Louis. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Monday, Jan. 26, 1852. Gentlemen: Never did you witness a more subservient press in the pale of Christendom than we have in this very city of St. Louis. Because Kossuth has been boldly and honestly proclaiming to us our own principles of Human Right, and the fundamental Law of Nations, they are muzzled and dumb. Because despots rule, and their minions of every craft in our country love to have it so, they cower tike dumb dogs. Excuse me for this lunguage. It is merited by the subservient policy of the press of St. Louis. The fear of losing a few subscribers will make some papers, and their otherwise valiant hosts, submit to the veriest despotism, and become moral cowards. If ever there was a time for the press to speak out their honest convictions, now is that time.

The notorious O. A. Brownson, of Boston, is here, lecturing upon " The Divine Origin of all Government"-" Catholicity the Founder of all the true Civil ization on the Globe "-" As Nations recede fron Cath olicity they tend to Barbarianism !! " &c., &c.

His mission is political as well as religious. He intends apparently to have his name thrown into the Baltimore Convention, or "to go it on his own hook." That he is looking forward to the time when he is to be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this nation is quite certain, from the lectures already heard. Yours. G. L. L.

Kossuth in Vermont-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Springfield, Vt., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852.

At a meeting of citizens of Springfield, Vt., held on the 30th of January, to elicit public sentiment respecting the cause of Hungarian Freedom, and the means suitable to be adopted by our people and Government in its behalf; after a free and full discussion, and the reading of a letter from Hon Wm. H. Hebard, explanatory of his vote and views the following resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, and ordered to be furnished for publica tion to The Windsor Journal, Woodstock Mercury and The New-York Tribune.

Resolved, That this meeting approves the doctrine of non-intervention. as advocated by Louis Kossuth, rightful Govor of Hungary Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to adopt Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to adopt the same as a principle of international policy.

Resolved, That we recognize in Louis Kossuth the impersonation of two great principles—those of civil and religious liberty; and it is our duty to tender him and his cause our sympathies and material aid.

Resolved, That Hon. Win. H. Hebard erred in voting against the reception of Louis Kossuth in the House of Representatives, and descrees the rebuke of the citizens of Verment, and especially of his constituents.

Charles Hawkins, Chairman.

D. W. C. Whitcomb, Secretary.

Correction .- To the Editors of The New-York Daily Tribune: In the "City Items" of your this day's Morning Edition, I found an article, Charge of False Pretenses."-" Leopold Wesley Low, a Hungarian, who arrived in the Mississippi, was arrested by officer Teigler of the Seventeenth Ward," etc. I feel myself obliged to correct this statement, inasmuch as said Leopold Wesley Low is a Jew by birth, if born in Hungary or in some

is a Jew by birth, if born in Hungary or in some other place, is unknown to me, but certain is it, that he never came by the Mississippi, therefore never was in the suite of Governor Kossuth, and never was an officer in the Hungarian army.

We Hungarians became aware of his depredations some weeks ago, and were sharp on the look-out to bring him tefore the proper authority. Capts Vaigli and Nyujts met said Wesley Low in the street, on the 4th inst., arrested and handed him to the Police officer, who brought him to the Essex Market Court. The relative particulars, together with some original omeer, who brought him to the Essex Market Court. The relative particulars, together with some original documents, which I had received by some of his creditors, with the forged names of Colonels Perczel and Berzenczey, as well as my own, I sent to his Honor the Mayor on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Honor the Mayor on the atterace of the 4th mst., requesting his Honor to arrange the proper steps to prevent this individual deceiving the honest citizens of New-York, in future, to whose generosity the Hungarians are so much indebted, as well as to save the Hungarian name from the disgrace of his swincles, a name which is our days of majortune has so ften been debased, but which every Maggar thinks his holy duty to preserve irreprocehable and pure everywhere, and particularly in this hospitable land of freedom. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, Lt. Colonel. Adjustant General to the Gov. of Hungary. New York, Feb. 5, 1852.

A CANDID CONFESSION .- A correspondent of The National Intelligencer thus argues against

Kossuth: Yazoo Co., (Miss.) Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1858. Vazoo Co., (Miss.) Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852.

I am glad to see that Senator — has the independence to vote no to the invitation to Washington given to Kossuth. We of the South live in a glass house Suppose the people of St. Domingo shall sympathise with our blacks, and therefore send men and armies to free them from their cruul masters—which some of us are—what could we say? I certainly wish the Hungarians more freedom and a better government, but I think it is idle and hazardous to do anything mere than wish them well.

LUMBER TRADE OF MICHIGAN. - The lumber shipped east from Saginaw River during the past year, exceeded twenty five million feet, and we are informed there is now ready for shipment near 5,000,000 feet. There are now afteca mies in oper-5,000,000 feet. There are now afteen miles in operation, in Saginaw County, which will be increased to twenty-six next season, when, it is estimated, they will imanufacture fifty million feet; and that there will be shipped from Saginaw, and the contiguous Counties of Tuscola and Genesee, during this year, sixty million feet of lumber. Contrasts have been made for getting out nearly two hundred thousand logs this winter.

Besides this branch of the lumber trade, the stave business forms no small part of the exports from that

business forms no small part of the exports from that county. The product next season will be from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

2.000.000 to 3.000.000:

One of the largest flouring mills in the State has recently been erected at East Saginaw, at a cost of about \$25,000. From the manufacture of this mill, and what will be sent from Genesee, Shawasaee, &c., 75,000 to 100.000 barrels of flour will be shipped from Saginaw the coming season—for which and the large shipments of ashes, fore, and other products, the englishments of the compact of the compa

EUROPE.

FROM THE HUMBOLDT'S MAILS.

The U. S. mail steamer Humboldt arrived at this port yesterday morning. The subjoined extracts from our files of papers received

by her are highly interesting: FRANCE.

Banishment of Eighty Three Representatives. The Monteur of this morning will stand as one of the brankest records of the revolution of the 2d of December. It came as three last of pro-scription, which may ecompare in inequity with the most terrible and vinusctive decrees of anyers of most terrible and vinuicitive decrees of any era of political revulsion, ancient or modern. The alternate retailations of the biooditaristy parties of Marina and Sylla in the dying days of the Roman Republic, the rolls of eminent stations marked do an for eitle and beggary by Octavias Cassar and Mark Aghony in the opening of their rothless immeritate, the decas of the Comité de attit public in the regin of Terior, alone can enablence competition with the acts which are amnounced to us by the Minifest of this more the

Terror, alone can coalleage competition with the acts which are announced to us by the Mealtear of this morring.

At one fest a secon, without trial of any sort, by a stroke of the pent of recressmanives chosen by the nation to legislate for their country, men including talents of the first order in a variety of departments, by one security of the dictator's pen are eparticisted from France, and not only this, but are pushed from the frontier with the incredible menace that, if they recuter their country, they will supject themselves to transportation. A second list of seventeen representatives, including the most illustricus Franch statesmen and generals of the day, are also banished. The Government apparently is not so ready to make public the penalty with wurch these also have been to reastened in case of their recutering the French territory. But the most daring violation of all rights remains to be told. Five representatives are transported to Unyeane. The name watch helds this list is that of Marc Dufraisse. His erime apparently is a speech which he made in the Arsembly, justifying the occapitation of Louis XVI., a measure voted by the statermen who had the chief finger in concenting the constitution proposed by Louis Napaleon to the French people. The condemnation of these five representatives of the Mountain to the face of fellows in a position in these in quitous decrees. I now proceed to give the decrees as they appear in the Moniter:

PERNOR REPUBLIC

cerees I now proceed to give the decrees as they as pear in the Monitary:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

In the name of the French People, Louis Napolson, President of the kepublic decrees.

ART I Am expelled from the French territory, from that of Algars and of the colonies, for the sake of general safety, the forme R. presentative of the Legislature Assembly, whose sames follow: R. Valentia, P. Raeminha, A. Perducie, E. Chaia L. Latrade, M. Reamid, J. Beneild, M. Rencell, P. Ch. Gambon, C. Larrage, M. Nadand, B. Tarrier, V. Hugo, Cassel, Signard Viguier, Chairssen, Eandespt, Savoye, Joh, Combier, Bryssel, Duche Raiery, Gulfaci, Hichathih, M. chot. Boutet, Baune, Setholoa, Scholcher, De Frotte Johnsen, L. Laboulaye, Bruy, Esquiros, Medier Monian, N. Parlat, E. Penn, Peilsher, Naspail, T. Bae, Bancel, Boan (Pronce). Beson Bearrat, Envised Casseli, Dule, Dispett de Bossalo, G. Dinsonly, Guiler, Lafon, Lameque, P. Lefranc, J. Lerout, P. Magne, Maintier, N. ahneu (Drome), Milbier, Roselli, Mollet, Charras, Sant Ferreol, Sommer, Teachin (Nonl), AET, H. In the case in which, contrary to the present decree, one of the individuals designated in the first article should a render the territories inverdiced bilin, he may be transported by measure of public safety, (hat is, by decree of the executive power.)—Done at the Palace of the Thiestes, the Canaci of minister having been head, Jan. 9, 1832.

You will observe that the President in this decree, one of the first issued from the Tuleries, decreased by measure of public safety, (hat is, by decree of the executive power.)—Done at the Palace of the Tuleries, the Canaci of minister having been head, Jan. 9, 1832.

You will observe that the President in this decree, one of the first issued from the Tuleries, decreased of the contraction of his family, and signs himself in sovereign style Louis Napoleon, The decree is countersigned by De Morny, Minister of the Interior. The names of the proceribed, as you will perceive, belong all to members of the Mountain.

The second decree is as fol

Mountain.

The second decree is as follows:

ART I. Are from the present moment banished from the French territory, and that of Algers, for the sake of general security, the former Reserventaines of the Legislative Assembly, whose names follow: Duverger de Hapranic, Creton, General Chamolodie, Ceneral Chamolodie, Ceneral Chamolodie, Ceneral Chambolle, De Rémons I. & Flo, General Redean, Thiers, Chambolle, De Rémons I. & Pubrat, R. Quinet, A. Thomes, V. Chambour, Versiray.

ART, H. They cannot enter France or Algeria except by virtue of a special authorization of the President of the Republic.

Republic.
The non-official part of the Moniteur begins with the following statement relative to the hits of pre-

The Government firmly determined to prevent any cause of troubles, has taken measures against certain persons whose presence in France might impede the rectablishment of tranquilty. These measures are applied to three catagories. In the first, are the individuals convicted of having taken part in the recent insurrections; they will be transported to French Guiana or to Algeria, according to their degree of guilt. In the second, are the recegated chiefs of socialism; their residence in France would be territory of the Republic and will be transported should they return to it. In the third caregory, are facilised the political usen who have made themselves remarked by their violent most lift to the Givernment, and whose presence would be a cruse of systamo; they will be temporarily expelled from France. Under existing creamstance, the daty of the Givernment is firmness, but it will know how to cercise its repressive measures with just limit. The different decrees which precede only regard the experience and the same of the content of the firm of the firmness of the presence of the firmness of the firmness of the day of the Givernment is firmness, but it will know how to cercise its repressive measures with just limit. The different decrees which precede only regard the experience measures with just limit.

The different decrees which precede only regard the experience and the second of the proposed of

Five hondred and seventy five prisoners, arrested for being concerted in the resistance manifests, to the coup d'étal, were conveyed last night from Paris to Havre, in order to be transported to Cayenne. Sets of these were confined in the fort of Bieders, and of the remaining 20 came from Clemecy, in the department of the Nievre. They were escorted by a detachment of lacers.

Among the few eminent members of the Mountain whether escated are securities may be mentioned. who have escaped proscription may be mentioned M.M. Michel (de Bourges) and Cremieux. The latdeaded on Thursday before the Civil Tribuna

ter pleaded on Thursday before the Civil Tribuah of Chaumont, department of the Haute-Marne, as advocate of the tewn of Chatesuvillain, in an action between it and the Orleans family.

Of the 418 taken from the forts lyry and liceetre, there are not mere than 25 or 30 repris de justice—that is, persons who have already been in the hands of justice. All the others are persons who, without of justice. All the others are persons who, without having been actually condemned for affiliation in the secrect societies. have, revertheless, occupied for several years a promient position in the ranks of the Red Democracy. The Multary Commission has declared itself competent to decide as to their cul-

ceclared itself competent to decide as to their culpability, and to apply to them the decree on transportation to Frenbh Guiana.

In the number of the prisoners who left Havre by
the steam-frigate Canaca, are to be found about 50
members of the farous Democratic Socialist (electoral) Committee of the Seine. Several members of
that Committee have been ordered for transportation to Careine. One of the Secretaries of the Bureau, M. Vasbenter, an operative printer, formerly
director of the People and then of the Voix du Peuple,
and infinite and bosom friend of M. Proudhon,
(who is, by the way, still at St. Pelagie,) is among
the number.

M. Demostheres Offivier, formerly member of the

the number.

M. Demosther's Olivier, formerly member of the Cynattuent Assembly, and whose youngerson, Aristides Ollivier, was killed in a duel at Montpeller and months ago, is see among the banished.

M. Meinpert, an advocate of the Court of Appeal in Paris, known for his perseverance since 1848 in defending polity at effenders belonging to the Socialist party, when on trial before the criminal courts or courts-markal had been likewise marked out for transportation. Owing, however, to the influence of one of his most distinguished colleagues of the same bar, M. Delangle, member of the Commission, Attorney General in Paris under Louis Philippe, M. Malapert has been parloned by the President of the Republic, who has restored him to his family and to liberty. It is said that if M. Malapert has not decided on abseconing his political opinions, he is at all events disposed to renounce the career of political agistation.

all events disposed to renounce the career of political agization.

The same good fortune has not attended anothes advocate, samed Maillard, formerly Secretary to M. Ledru-Rodin. The penalty pronounced against birth has been maintained, and he has left on board the Canada, in company with M. Xavier Durried (former member of the Constituent Assembly, and principal edito of the Courser Francais and Rivolution.) M. Leguerel, M. Watripen, M. Gasperial, and Henry Grignon, all writers or reporters to the latter journal. The whole of the reduction was, in fact, looked upon as the nucleus of a secret society—the office of the journal being the place of meeting.

A letter from Havre of the 10th instant, states that among the 468political prisoners shipped on board

among the 468-political prisoners shipped on board the steam frigate Canada on that day for Brest, to te transported thence to Cayenne, were observed M. Alexandre Martin and M. Michof-Boutot, late representatives for the Department of the Loiret, and an ex Commissary General of the Provisional Gov-

The London Times, commenting on these wholesale transportations without trial, says:

wholesale transportations without trial, says:

There have been those even among our own countrymen and cotemporaries who flattered themselves with the delision trait the severities of Louis Napoleon's dictatorship were temporary evils, and that his policy would change when it had received the popular sanction. We have not been deceived for an instant by so gross a fallary. From the first hour of his illegal dominion we have never doubted that he must go on from bad to worse, until he had either trampled out every spark of liberty and independence from the French nation, or had paid the penalty of his attack upon the fundamental laws of a civilized people. He has obtained, or boasts he has obtained the suffrages of nearly eight millions of Frenchmen, though it is more than doubtful whether eight millions of adult males could by possibility have recorded their rotes. But despotism has no true principle of government but fear. The popular support of universal suffrage was not enough as long as it was not backed by terror; and, accordingly, these seizures and deportations have been made, not only to recove from France persons abnoxious to the Government, but to strike terror into the whole community. No class of society has been spared. The banished or departed representatives include not only the leaders of secret